





## Enter the Groom, Bearing a Bouquet of Premarital Contracts

By Anna Quindlen  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — So I'm reading about Joan Collins, who got married last year in Las Vegas to a man 14 years her junior whose only résumé description was "former Swedish pop star." And I'm reading about Sylvester Stallone, who married a woman, usually photographed wearing no more than the equivalent of a bandanna, who introduced herself by sending a photograph to his hotel room after she had ditched her baby and her first husband in Denmark. (I mean, what are they feeding them in Scandinavia? Human blood?) And I see that these people are getting divorced.

Somehow, I am no more surprised than I was to hear that people claiming to be Elvis's love children are sprouting like soybeans all over the South. As the Tropic once sang so wisely, love is strange. Particularly when you live in Hollywood.

*Life Styles of the Rich and Predictable* — I love it. I read People magazine every week, and believe me, I don't read it for those dumb Q and A's about how stress can make you

sick or for the pieces about Jane and John Doe, who run the biggest little pig farm in Iowa. I read it for Joan and Stallone and Farrah and Ryan and Tatum and Liz.

I love the way these people live, because there's such an incredible logic to it all: love children, the Betty Ford clinic, personal relationships with the spirit world. If you get married in Las Vegas and the bridegroom wears white and carries a simple bouquet of premarital contracts, common sense tells you that a divorce will follow in very short order, and that some party to the divorce will be represented by Marvin Mitcheson.

You know what to expect from Liz Taylor's life. First she shows up at some event with a guy. Then she gets some large jewelry from the guy. Then she marries him. Then she divorces him.

Yes, these people lead lives with definition and norms. It's the rest of us who have weird, off-the-wall ways. In my circle, for example, it is not totally uncommon for a man to come home one night after 14 years of marriage, two children, two renovations, three attempts at the Scarsdale diet, a stint at Smoke Enders and one midlife crisis.

and say, without warning, on a day no better or worse than thousands of others: "I don't love you. I never loved you, I'm leaving." And there you are, ditched by a person who is not even Scandinavian, with no jewelry and no premarital contract.

In Hollywood, I'm sure none of this would come as a surprise, except it would be more likely to happen in 14 days, not 14 years. Your husband would open his mouth and before he got a word out, you would say: "I'm not stupid. I saw The Star that Tatsumi is having your love child."

My husband is appalled — not by Joan's husband's little Passion Flower or those wild accusations about Sly's estranged wife and her secretary, but by my interest in it all. He's even threatened that if I abdicate my responsibilities and order too much Chinese takeout, he's going to tell the world that I can't get going in the morning without a cup of coffee and a gossip column. Let him. Where else am I going to get this stuff? Here at home? This is not a life that is going to wind up in the full-color tabloids, no matter how you cut it. "Quinn and Christopher in Backyard Wading Pool

— As You've Never Seen Them Before!" "Gerry: 'There Were Enough Clean Socks.' " "Love on the Rocks: Bottled Salad Dressing the Last Straw." Circulation plummets.

The appeal of these people is that they are not at all what I find at home. (For one thing, they decorate in all-white.) It's a great combination: glamour and predictability. We're not strong on either one of them around here. My kids might turn out to be architects, or heavy-metal drummers (please, God, no!), or farmers or lawyers. They might be good or bad or good and bad. This is different from the kids of celebs, who are either very, very good ("Lisa Marie Presley: 'I'll never be like my father!') or very, very bad ("Lisa Marie: She's just like Elvis," says Priscilla").

My friends don't have glamorous, predictable lives either; they have to make do with their relationships instead of figuring they'll meet someone on the set of their next film.

Maybe that's why I'd be more predictable than the Princess of Wales's problems if she were a friend of mine. She might call and say, "He's too

old; he's never home; all he wants to do is garden and go to swim; his mother thinks she runs the world." And I might tell her: "Look, Diana, he's a great father, he never embarrasses you in public, he wears nice clothes and he keeps the garden looking good. Plus you have a terrific house and great jewelry, and anyhow, when was the last time I met Rod Stewart and Timothy Dalton?"

But when I read about her in the tabloids ("Disgruntled, Dances at Disco"), I just think, "What did she expect?" She should have known that there are standards in the public eye. I've learned them just by keeping tabs on the divorces and the columns.

Let's say Sly calls me up, even as a friend, and says: "I met this girl. She's 17 years younger than I am, six feet tall and she's usually sort of seductive and draped all over me. Her acting credits could fill a matchbook, but I'm going to put her in my next movie, and also marry her." What could you say, except suggest that he get a prenuptial agreement and insist on having People magazine shoot him on his good side when the separation is announced?

## Arias Insists Managua Reinstate a Free Press

By Stephen Kinzer  
New York Times Service

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — President Oscar Arias Sanchez of Costa Rica, whose Central American peace proposal was signed by regional leaders last week, has declared that the plan cannot succeed unless Nicaragua allows opposition press outlets to reopen.

"The language of the agreement is very explicit and not open to interpretation on this point," Mr. Arias said in an interview Monday. "Fortunately Spanish is not an ambiguous language."

After the signing of the plan Friday in Guatemala, President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua said the reopening of silenced opposition voices, including the newspaper *La Prensa* and the Roman Catholic radio station, was "an option of ours."

Mr. Arias said that by Nov. 7, the deadline set by the accord, Nicaragua must lift the state of emergency that has been in force for five years and "place all communications media at the service of the entire Nicaraguan people."

More than 20 radio news programs have been halted since the Sandinist government came to power in Nicaragua eight years ago, and both television stations are controlled by the government.

Also by Nov. 7, under the accord, all outside aid to Central American guerrilla forces must cease. Although no countries outside the region signed the accord, Mr. Arias said the two countries that have most actively supported rebel groups in the region, the United States and Cuba, were obliged to abide by it.

For many years, it has been alleged that we Central Americans are unable to resolve our own problems," Mr. Arias said. "Now we have shown that we have the capacity to be flexible and to make concessions in order to reach a consensus. Both the United States and Cuba have a moral obligation to support what we are doing."

Mr. Arias conceded that intensive negotiations would be necessary in the next three months to establish details of the cease-fire mandated by the accord. The talks are to begin with a session of foreign ministers scheduled for late August.

Whether this means that the contras in Nicaragua will be able to receive food and supplies while the cease-fire is in effect, or whether the guerrillas in El Salvador will be able to move or will have to stay in fixed positions, are things that will have to be discussed," the Costa Rican leader said. "To have a cease-fire, you need the agreement of the insurgent groups, and that is something that remains to be obtained."

There is also an insurgency in Guatemala.

Roman Catholic leaders in Central America, who will take part in the peace process by nominating members of the National Reconciliation Commission that are to be established to resolve conflicts in each Central American country, also expressed guarded optimism in homilies on Sunday.

According to diplomats who took part in the Guatemala meeting, even Mr. Arias was far from certain that any agreement could be reached there. They said that Mr. Ortega and President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador were the most difficult to persuade.

"As soon as the five presidents sat down alone together, Oscar Arias turned to Ortega and asked him if he was willing to make concessions," one official said. "He said that if there was no desire to compromise, it would be best if the five of them just had a drink and went back home without wasting time. But Ortega said he wanted to talk, and from that moment things began to move."

At one point early in the private talks, Mr. Ortega was said to have demanded that Mr. Duarte provide proof for his allegations that Nicaragua was continuing to aid Salvadoran rebels. In response, Mr. Duarte reportedly produced a letter said to have been written by the Cuban leader, Fidel Castro, thanking Mr. Ortega for supplying Salvadoran guerrillas.

Mr. Ortega was reported not to have responded directly, but he did not challenge the authenticity of the letter. Instead, he produced intelligence reports indicating that scores of flights bearing weapons for Nicaraguan rebels had departed from El Salvador.

He also mentioned the case of Eugene Hasenpus, an American air cargo handler whose plane was shot down over Nicaragua. Mr. Hasenpus told a court in Managua last year that his clandestine flight bearing arms for the rebels had originated in El Salvador.

Diplomats said that while Mr. Ortega made concessions regarding internal dissent, he also came away from the meeting with important gains. If the accord is carried out, the Nicaraguan rebels, cut off from the American supplies that sustain them, would presumably cease to be an effective military force.

In addition to prohibiting outside aid to rebel groups, the accord also stipulates that Central American countries may not allow their territory to be used to support attacks against other countries.

"Even more important is the fact that this plan legitimizes the Sandinists and takes legitimacy away from the contras," said one ambassador involved in the meeting.

"The Sandinists can now consider themselves part of the Central American family, at least, as long as this process is under way."

## For Biden, a Minefield Ahead in Bork Hearings

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Judiciary Committee hearings on President Ronald Reagan's nomination of Judge Robert H. Bork to the Supreme Court may profoundly affect not only the court's ideological balance but also the 1988 presidential campaign.

In the preliminary skirmishing over the Bork nomination, much of the political attention has been focused on Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, the committee chairman, who is also a leading Democratic presidential hopeful. Mr. Biden is a declared foe of Judge Bork, and liberal interest groups are looking to him for support in their drive against the nomination.

Some political analysts see danger for Mr. Biden's candidacy if the committee hearings, which are scheduled to open Sept. 15, narrowly cast the senator as a liberal tool of special-interest groups. Mr. Biden insisted Tuesday in San Francisco that there had been no lasting damage so far, but the weeks ahead are expected to confront him with as many pitfalls as shining opportunities.

The political ramifications extend far beyond Mr. Biden. The committee hearings and the subsequent debate and vote in the full Senate, which could last through November, will almost certainly help shape the way the nation looks at the Democratic Party and its standard-bearer.

For the last three years, since their crushing defeat in 1984, when Walter F. Mondale is thought to have been hurt by his close ties to many special-interest groups, the Democrats have been trying to concentrate on mainstream issues such as the economy and foreign policy. They have been trying, in other words, to stay away from the social issues, such as abortion and gun control, that have pushed many blue-collar Democrats toward the Republicans.

The Bork debate may have the potential to re-establish the links between such issues and the Democratic Party in the mind of the electorate.

At the same time, some of those outside forces arrayed against Judge Bork have the ability to mobilize their members and backers in ways that could help push one Democrat to the head of the field.

Mr. Biden said last month that he, his committee and his Democratic colleagues in the Senate had to be careful not to dwell too much on any one issue in attacking Judge Bork's fitness to serve on the Supreme Court. Otherwise, he said, the Democrats will be seen "as the party of special interests, as a single-issue vehicle" — precisely what they have been trying to avoid.

## Canada Recalls Parliament To Deal With Refugee Influx

By Herbert H. Denton  
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has reconvened Parliament in an emergency session to seek new powers to deal with the influx of refugees into Canada.

The proposed legislation would sharply raise penalties for ship captains and others who smuggle aliens into Canada and would make it easier for officials to turn away immigrants suspected of being security risks.

Mr. Mulroney's decision to interrupt the lawmakers' long summer vacation followed a public outcry against existing liberal immigration policies after a boatload of 174 Indian Sikhs from refugee camps in West Europe arrived in Nova Scotia in July.

An administrative law judge in

### A U.S. Fatality in Honduras

WASHINGTON — A U.S. Army private fell from a rope bridge into a river and drowned while on an exercise in Honduras the Pentagon said Tuesday. The accident occurred Friday near the juncture of the Gualape and Jalán rivers, about 75 miles (120 kilometers) northwest of Tegucigalpa, a Pentagon spokeswoman said.



C. William Verity Jr.

## 58 Charged In FBI 'Sting' In New York

By Ralph Blumenthal  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a sting operation that swept from Long Island to the Canadian border, 58 people, including 44 New York municipal officials, have been charged with taking bribes and kickbacks from an undercover FBI agent, according to federal officials.

"On 106 occasions, bribes were offered or discussed," said Rudolph W. Giuliani, the U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York, who is prosecuting the cases.

He added: "On 105 of those occasions, the public official involved accepted the bribe. And on the other occasion he turned it down because he didn't think the amount was enough."

That official, Mr. Giuliani said, was later arrested on charges of having taken other bribes.

Fourteen suppliers of steel and highway materials also were charged as a result of the operation.

Mr. Giuliani said it was the largest single bribery and kickback case involving municipal officials that he was aware of.

The municipal officials — highway superintendents and purchasing directors — had been targeted as the result of earlier information that included accounts by informants, the official said.

"He has put himself in an awkward position," said a top Democratic strategist who is uncommitted for 1988. "He was in an ideal position, but he has turned a big plus into a bigger question mark by acting like a hanging judge. The difficulty, I'm afraid, is that he doesn't think things through. He's so bright, but he needs an edit button on his mind before he talks."

Of the 44 officials who were charged, 26 were arrested Tuesday throughout New York and 15 surrendered at federal courthouses in Manhattan, White Plains and Albany. The rest were still being sought Tuesday evening, according to Mr. Giuliani.

Most of those charged entered pleas of not guilty to conspiracy, mail fraud, racketeering and other charges. All of them were released on their own recognizance.

Nine of the 14 persons connected to suppliers who were also charged in the case had already pleaded guilty.

Those charged each face maximum penalties of five to 20 years in prison and fines of \$250,000.

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## A Strong Choice for U.S. Cabinet

### Praise of Verity Follows Outsider's Surprise Nomination

By Susan F. Raskin  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The man President Ronald Reagan has chosen as his next secretary of commerce favors plaid sport coats rather than business suits and penny loafers rather than dress shoes, and he prefers to travel the streets of his Ohio hometown by bicycle rather than automobile.

In short, C. William Verity Jr. — or Bill, as asked to be called by subordinates as well as senior executives at Armaco Inc. — is an informal man.

Although he has been a corporate executive and was born to wealth, he is known for having the common touch. One of his favorite novelists is Ayn Rand, the champion of unfettered capitalism and the triumph of individualism over conformity.

"He's an honest person," said Raymond E. Back, the president of the independent union that represents Armaco's 4,400 steelworkers and a professional adversary of Mr. Verity's for many years.

"He's strong with lots of self-esteem," said Mr. Back. "He listens to both sides, and then he gives you a fair decision."

Such qualities remind people in Washington of Malcolm Baldridge, the popular secretary of commerce whose death last month has thrust Mr. Verity, 70, back into public service.

From 1979 to 1984, as a co-chairman of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, Mr. Verity sought to expand trade ties with the Soviet Union and to dissuade the government from imposing unilateral

gaining with Congress on trade legislation, mounting tensions with Japan over export controls and an important round of international trade negotiations.

Business lobbyists and trade experts in Washington had urged the administration to choose an "insider" — someone savvy about the ways of Congress and the bureaucracy. Mr. Verity's name never came up in the two weeks of speculation that preceded his announcement.

"He had all been so concerned about having someone who could be confirmed quickly," said Alexander B. Trowbridge, the president of the National Association of Manufacturers and a member of the 1981 presidential task force on private sector initiatives that Mr. Verity headed.

"He is a corporate executive and was born to wealth, but he is known for having the common touch. One of his favorite novelists is Ayn Rand, the champion of unfettered capitalism and the triumph of individualism over conformity."

"He's feisty, not a shouter, but very self-confident," said Mr. Trowbridge. "He's like Mac Baldwin in that sense — a man very comfortable with his own success."

Mr. Verity is expected to win swift confirmation by the Senate Commerce Committee. Its chairman, Senator Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, said Tuesday that he hoped to set a hearing for the week of Sept. 9, when Congress returns from its summer recess.

Whether this means that the contras in Nicaragua will be able to receive food and supplies while the cease-fire is in effect, or whether the guerrillas in El Salvador will be able to move or will have to stay in fixed positions, are things that will have to be discussed," the Costa Rican leader said. "To have a cease-fire, you need the agreement of the insurgent groups, and that is something that remains to be obtained."

There is also an insurgency in Guatemala.

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## OPINION

## Supreme Court 'Balance' Would Invite Mediocrity

By William Safire

ATLANTA — Ronald Reagan's nomination of Judge Robert Bork to the United States Supreme Court has been the best decision of the president's otherwise dismal second term. Predictably, Senator Edward Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, went bananas. A Bork confirmation, he

## ESSAY

cried, would lead to an America in which women would be forced into back-alley abortions, blacks would sit at segregated lunch counters, rogue police could break down citizens' doors in midnight raids . . .

Likening one of the foremost legal minds in the United States to a Gestapo hood was little much for a powerful effect on Senator Joseph Biden of Delaware, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for president. Chairman Biden put off confirmation hearings until Sept. 15, thereby crippling the Supreme Court's ability to decide close cases in its fall term, but giving an assortment of pressure groups time to make this appointment a sure-fire, direct mail fund-raising attraction. Then, exhibiting the open-mindedness of Lewis Carroll's Red Queen, the senator announced that his verdict after the hearings would be against the Bork nomination.

First, a declaration of my own interest: Bob Bork is a longtime friend. I have respected his independent judgment since he surprised some of the Nixon White House lawyers with his tough-minded support of the Special Prosecution Force after accepting the assignment as designated villain in the "Saturday Night Massacre."

His intelligence, wit, personal integrity and judicial temperament will come across in the confirmation hearings, but those qualities may no longer be enough to win Senate approval. Now a new standard is put forward, running contrary to the longstanding custom of senatorial consent: in the words of Harvard's liberal law professor, Laurence Tribe, the new criterion "is not fitness as an individual, but balance of the court as a whole."

That pernicious breakdown of the tradition of holding the "fitness as an individual" to be the essence of the confirmation standard — and its replacement with some sort of quota system to preserve the status



## Jerusalem: It Isn't So Bad

I do not try to react to every article you publish about Jerusalem — but on occasion I find the temptation too great. I saw your recent article concerning young people leaving the city, ("Live! Tel Aviv Lures Young Jerusalemites," July 22, by Thomas L. Friedman)

The fact is that life in Jerusalem does have its difficulties: teaching Jews and Arabs to live together (and they do, in spite of the rare examples of terrorism, which are always widely reported); dealing with the fanaticism of the extremist religious and nationalist groups; absorbing more immigrants from many countries than any other city; finding a compromise between archaeology and preservation on the one hand and architecture and modern needs on the other; ensuring free access and free worship at all holy places for everyone, which includes more than 500,000 Christian pilgrims and well over 100,000 Muslim visitors from countries like Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait. But these are the challenges of Jerusalem.

What does not seem to emerge from the article is that it is worthwhile taking up these challenges to build a Jerusalem worthy of its name. I am convinced that we will attract young people to live in Jerusalem if we put more stress on these challenges — in addition to the attractions of a lively and very beautiful town.

TEDDY KOLLEK,  
Mayor of Jerusalem.

## Greece's Mythical Enemy

Regarding the report, "U.S.-Greek Rift Seen Weakening NATO," (July 16) by Alan Cowell:

"One constantly reads that Greece

considers its NATO ally, Turkey, to be the biggest threat to its security — bigger than the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies, some of whom share borders with Greece. Alan Cowell also refers to this in his report.

I have traveled widely in Turkey for several years and have never seen any indication that Turkey was preparing any sort of aggressive action against Greece. I am sure I am not the only reader who wonders why Greece says it fears a military threat from Turkey, and whether there is any basis to these fears.

J.J. HEINRICHSEN,  
Vienna.

## Rewriting Turkish History

Regarding the advertisement on page 3 of the July 20 edition "A Message to Members of the European Parliament Who Directly or Indirectly Supported The Armenian Revolution":

As an Armenian, I feel insulted by the Turkish advertisement in the IHT. It is an offense to the memory of those massacred by Turks (and Kurds) in 1915.

I must admit that I also feel slightly used. During the 19th century and World War I, different European powers used the "Armenian question" for their own interests. The Tsars in particular, posturing as defenders of the Armenian minority in Turkey, sought only to enlarge the Russian Empire. At present, Europe uses the Armenian question to prevent Turkey from joining the European Community. If they do not want the Turks, they should say so straight away, not use such a seaport.

But far more serious is the allegation by modern day Turkey that there was no such thing as an Armenian genocide. Those who doubt it should read the memoirs of U.S. Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, reports Pastor Johannes Lepius, Friedhof Nansen's "L'Amour et le Proche Orient," Winston Churchill's "The World Crisis," and countless other books on the subject.

I wish I had the resources of Turkey (recycling Western aid is one) to afford full pages in your newspaper in order to make our point of view better known. But this I must say: if modern-day Turkey seeks to rewrite history in order to whitewash its former rulers, it will achieve the opposite of what it purports to seek. I wish Turkey all the best, when the EC or not. But the skeletons in its attic will never be allowed to rest until it admits to the crimes committed in 1915.

JORGE VARTPARONIAN,  
Buenos Aires.

## Not Reading 'Presumed Innocent' Is a Crime

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Every August, this column, as a courtesy to readers and a service to literature, draws a veil over the world of politics and recommends a novel with which to while away the waning hours of summer. This year's selection is Scott Turow's "Presumed Innocent." (See Books, June 27.)

Mr. Turow will not soon forget for his unspeakable *faux pas* of writing a novel that is a stunning commercial as well as artistic success. It is published by Farrar, Straus & Giroux.

## MEANWHILE

which is known as a "literary house." This has agitated some critics, who appear to be eager to disparage the reading public by questioning the quality of any work that finds a mass market. It is, they suggest, tacky for a "literary house" to publish a book that is only a "courtroom thriller."

Actually, Mr. Turow's novel is not merely a thriller, although thrilling it certainly is (and steamy and grisly). It is not merely a novel about a murder trial, any more than "Macbeth" is

merely about Scottish politics. Mr. Turow gives a shattering depiction of what it feels like to be in the skin of someone falsely accused of a terrible crime. It is the story about the moral verigo that strikes when one's sense of safety, social standing and moral worth are suddenly and unjustly overturned by institutions of justice.

Criminal prosecution is a minutiae of tame brutality, stylized and decorous but irreducibly brutal nonetheless.

Mr. Turow's protagonist is a prosecu-

tor, who, when younger, "could feel the fear, the hot frustration, the haunted separateness" of those he prosecuted. Now nearly 40, he has become "a bureaucrat of good and evil," aware that "the business of accusing, judging, punishing has gone on always; it is one of the great wheels turning beneath everything we do." Suddenly he is indicted, and the ground opens beneath his feet.

Transformed by an act of a grand jury from a pillar of the community

into a pariah, he is seized by fatalism, a sense that life is not reason or order, merely experience. He feels an adhesive dread, a sudden acquaintance with the wilder elements and the darker side of mankind. Imagine being arraigned — being called a murderer in public — while hundreds of fascinated eyes are fastened on your facial reaction. Imagine, as Mr. Turow does, the cyclonic impact of panic, like groping in the dark for a light switch that you are not sure you will ever find.

Pity for others requires. Aristotle said, believing that what afflicted them could afflict you. Mr. Turow makes you believe. You will pity his protagonist caught in the toils of the law, and the law will seem terrifying.

*Therein lies the novel's emotional wallop and moral message. It teaches, by that terror, how much our sense of life's livability depends on faith in the criminal-justice system — faith that justice has been systematized by social arrangements. Our emotional equilibrium depends more than we normally know on the sense that there is a moral economy in the world, that good is rewarded and evil is punished. We want life to unravel for the criminal, as it did for Macbeth — but not for the innocent, least of all at the hands of the law. Otherwise, life is a tale told by an idiot.*

*In other ages, people believed that intervening gods, or God, allocated justice, in this or another world. The wanting of that faith has coincided with the rise of law, and lawyers, to a great and steady jurisdiction. They are custodians of the arrangements that keep chaos at bay. Through fissures in that inevitably imperfect system, we glimpse the moral void that deranged Macbeth after he murdered. Mr. Turow alarmingly conveys how many and wide are the fissures through which proof, truth and justice can leak away. No matter how refined the procedures for unraveling the tangle of human motives, a trial is less akin to the tidiness of mathematics than to the tentative gropings of pre-modern medicine.*

Mr. Turow, a former prosecutor, looks unblinkingly at the harshness that sustains civility. (He writes four paragraphs on prison life that will turn your hair white.) He knows the arcana of police procedure and the intricacies of litigation. Judge Learned Hand once said that few things so filled him with fear as the thought of being the defendant in a trial by jury. You will understand why when you read Mr. Turow's meticulous creation of a murder trial.

If you do not read it, you may be left out of conversations. There already are half a million copies in print. (Paperback rights just sold for \$3 million, a record for a first novel.) But do not start the novel on a night when you need your sleep. A sophisticated editor at another "literary" publishing house reports that "Presumed Innocent" caused him to suspend, for his own benefit, his rule against reading at the dinner table. You have been warned.

*JEAN MCMORRAN DEMOS,  
Kifissia, Greece.*

## What Money Will Do

In response to the report "Olyan Scorned Role of Black Knight" (July 18):

In 1948, out on the Trans-Arabian Pipeline, I remember how proud our subcontractor, Suliman Olyan, was when he told me he had his first \$50,000 a bank in the United States. At the Bechtel offices in 1983, I asked Suliman what hobbies he had. He replied, "Only one: making money." Now he is also better looking. It shows what money will do.

BILL IRVIN,  
Estoril, Portugal.

## Recalling a Gold Star Mother

Regarding the item, "Kennedy: 'Clan Turns Out in Gold Star Mother Fete,'" (People, July 22):

The concept of the Gold Star Mother did not originate during World War II"

XAVIER DU ROUX,  
Mayor of Chantiers, France.

## GENERAL NEWS

## GULF: Iran Offers to Dispatch Ships to Search for Mines

(Continued from Page 1)

cation that Tehran considered its mine-laying to be a "technical error." In the West, he said, "there is no doubt in anyone's mind that the mines are Iranian."

If Iran was trying to make any conciliatory gesture, it should do so through the United Nations, he said. On Tuesday, the Iranian ambassador to the UN said Iran "does not reject" a Security Council resolution, passed last month, calling for a cease-fire in the Gulf war.

"If they want to make progress, the place to do it is New York," the British spokesman said.

If the United Arab Emirates did accept the Iranian offer, the Iranian Navy might be hard put to find the necessary equipment.

Before the 1979 Islamic Revolution, Iran had a total of five mine-sweeping ships. All but one of these, a coastal minesweeper, are reported to have been destroyed in the Iran-Iraq war.

However, other ships can be fitted out to carry out minesweeping operations. In addition, helicopters can be used for locating mines.

On Tuesday, France said it was sending two minehunting ships, that seek out mines so that they can be neutralized, to the Indian Ocean approaches to the Gulf. They will join the aircraft carrier Clemenceau, which was dispatched after France broke diplomatic relations with Iran last month.

At the same time, Britain said it was sending four minesweepers to back its forces already patrolling the area.

The two countries had earlier turned down a U.S. request to send minesweepers to the Gulf where U.S. naval vessels are escorting Kuwaiti tankers reflagged with the American flag.

## KOREA: Car Plants Idled

(Continued from Page 1)  
conglomerates. No arrests or injuries were reported.

In the east-central mining region, a traditional center of labor militancy, about 300 miners in Chongson set fire to buildings and gathered in the streets. The miners are demanding higher pay and better working conditions.

In Tehran, meanwhile, the Islamic Republic News Agency said Wednesday that Iran had shelled Iraqi industrial and military targets in retaliation for Iraqi air raids inside Iran earlier this week. It said the shelling was directed against sites near Basra, Iraq's second largest city, and Umm Qasr, both in southern Iraq.

Lloyd's of London extended the zone in which shipping will have to pay war-risk insurance premiums Wednesday to include the Sea of Oman at the mouth of the Gulf after the Texaco Caribbean blast.

At the United Nations on Tuesday, Iran's envoy, Said Rajaei-Khorassani, delivered Iran's first official response to the last month's Gulf war resolution in a letter to Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar.

Rajaei said Monday that its planes had carried out their first raids inside Iran in two months, hitting oil installations in northern and southwestern regions.

Sporadic violence was reported in several cities despite the government order and a warning by the state prosecutors' office that radical protesters would be arrested and tried.

In the demonstrations in Seoul on Wednesday, witnesses said that protesters who clashed with the police had been driven back by tear gas.

It was the first time in six weeks that tear gas had billowed through the streets of Seoul.

In July, the government freed 534 dissidents and restored civil rights to 2,300 others. However, opposition leaders said that about 200 dissidents were still in prison.

Last week, the Justice Ministry said that those still imprisoned were either North Korean spies or Communist sympathizers. The ministry said that further releases would not be considered.

## A Million Undrinkable Bottles Withdrawn by Bordeaux Vintner

Reuters

BORDEAUX — The owner of a top Bordeaux vineyard has withdrawn more than one million bottles of red wine worth 40 million francs (\$6.3 million) from the market because the vintage has a bad taste, his agent said Wednesday.

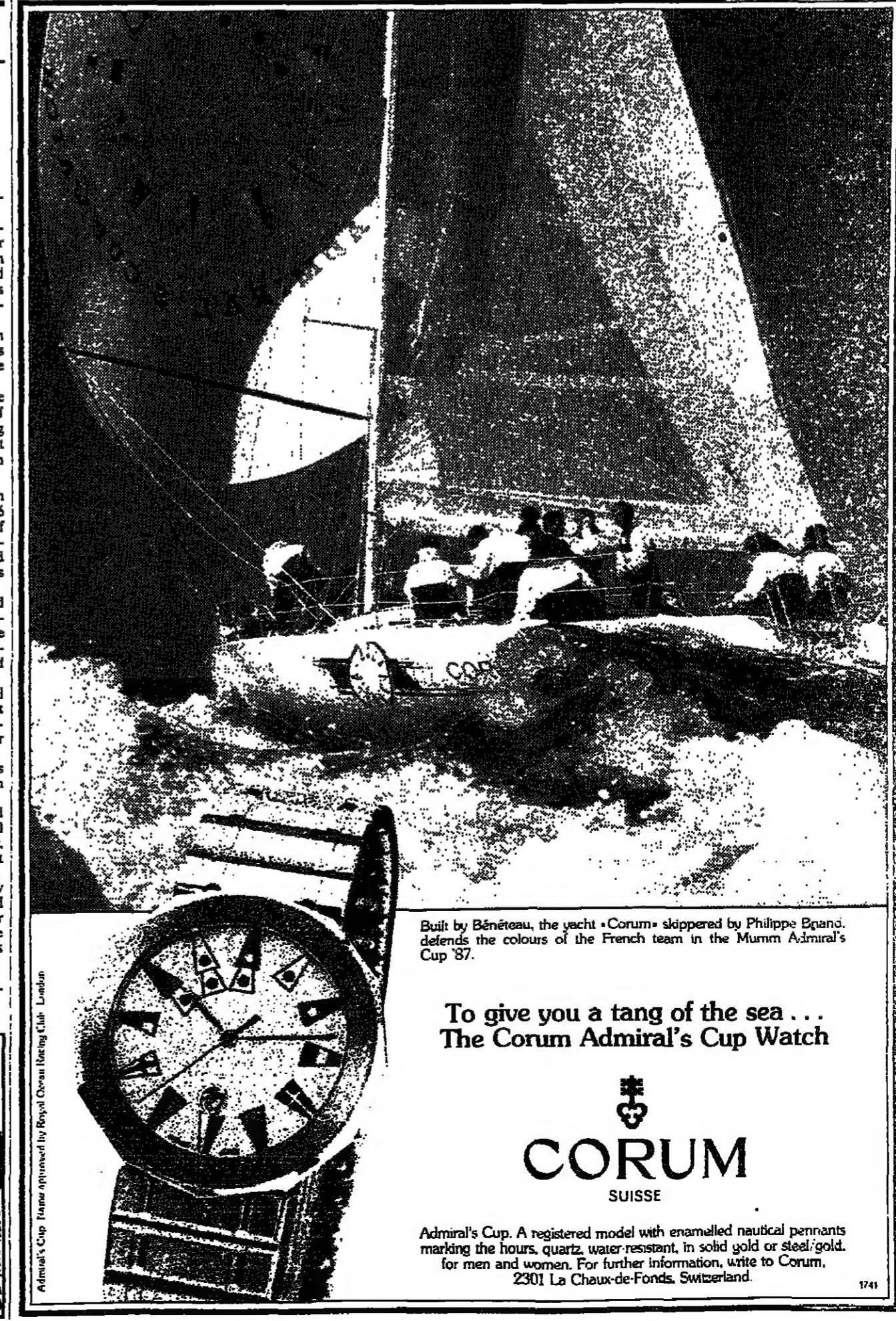
Xavier Gardinier, owner of Chateau Phelan-Segur, has bought back the entire 1983 vintage from wine merchants and banned sales of 1984 and 1985 bottles and the agent, Claude Dulhote.

His decision followed complaints by merchants that a bad taste had made the 1983 vintage undrinkable. Investigation showed that a product spread on the grapes was responsible, but the wine was not harmful to health.

Mr. Gardinier bought the *cru bourgeois* estate in the Saint-Estephe area in 1985 and was not responsible for the winemaking in previous years.

The 1986 vintage, due to lie in barrels for two years before marketing, has been entirely pre-sold to merchants and is of impeccable quality, Mr. Dulhote said.

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1741

## SCIENCE

# Down to the Sea Floor In Search of Giant Squid

By John Noble Wilford

*New York Times Service*

## ABOARD THE TWIN DRILL

**A**LL OFF BERMUDA — Inside the small submarine, the thick steel wall around the outside felt cool and moist. The oxygen blower hummed reassuringly. The tracking pinger's signals to the surface, heard inside as a steady throb, brought to mind the thumping heartbeat of a great whale. Pisces VI was descending to the bottom of the sea.

The 12-ton submarine was easing down of its own weight. The clear Bermuda waters had gone from a sunny-day blue just below the surface to ever deeper hues and finally to the dark of a moonless night. Near the bottom, Dale Graves, the pilot, turned on the two thrusters. The electric motors and propellers sounded like howling winds.

But the scene outside was the picture of serenity. Looking out the three acrylic viewing ports, Mr. Graves and the two crew members saw, illuminated by the submarine's exterior floodlights, a landscape of barren stillness and dazzling light. Only the sight of some starfish betrayed the reality of being 2,000 feet (about 600 meters) beneath the Atlantic Ocean, on a slope of the Bermuda Rise. Pisces VI came to a gentle touchdown on its skids, kicking up a cloud of the powdery white sediment that blanketed the hard limestone floor.

It was the beginning of another day of scientific observations by the Beebe Project, an American expedition of marine biologists and underwater photography experts. The expedition's ultimate quest is to observe one of the sea's most elusive creatures, the giant squid.

No luck, though. After a month of diving by the expedition, Andreas B. Rechnitzer, the scientific operations manager, said: "We'd still like to see one. That would be a coup. They're out there somewhere."

But the scientists had had more success with the expedition's everyday objective of studying sharks, especially a primitive, deep-dwelling, six-gill shark.

The six-gill shark, *Xenodus griseus*, has attracted little scientific notice because it keeps to deep waters, where it may be the greatest predator of all. Although fishermen have hooked them in 300-foot waters, studies by the Beebe Project

indicate that the six-gills prefer depths of 2,000 to 3,000 feet.

Francis G. Carey, a biologist with the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, tagged two six-gills with radio transmitters and tracked them for several days from a trawler. He reported that the sharks spent 12 to 16 hours at a time swimming in an area of less than a quarter of a mile. One plunged to a depth of 4,500 feet but stayed there only 20 minutes.

Since nearly all sharks have five pairs of gills, scientists are puzzled by the extra pair of this species. Some believe six gills may be a characteristic of ancestral sharks.

The Beebe Project, initiated last year and expected to continue at least one more summer, is financed primarily by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, with additional support from the National Geographic Society, the American Telephone and Telegraph Corp., the Explorers Club, and International Underwater Contractors.

Participants include scientists from Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, the University of North Carolina, at Wilmington, the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, the University of California's Los Angeles and Santa Barbara campuses, and the Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institution, in Florida.

In these same waters 53 years ago, William Beebe ushered in the modern era of underwater exploration. Dr. Beebe, an explorer and director of tropical research at the New York Zoological Society, de-

scended about 3,000 feet in a steel vessel called a bathysphere. It was a powerless sphere suspended by cable from a surface ship.

With today's technology, submersibles carrying two or three people are capable of reaching depths of 20,000 feet or more and remaining there at least eight hours, or, in an emergency, as long as two or three days. They operate from a surface ship but, once under water, they maneuver freely with their own motors.

Several hundred scientists go down to the sea floor each year in such submersibles. Divers use them to explore and salvage wrecks, and technicians use them to inspect and maintain offshore oil rigs.

Pisces VI, rated for depths of 6,600 feet (2,000 meters), holds the record — 4,876 — for a dive in support of exploratory oil drilling. Owned and operated by International Underwater Contractors, the submarine is almost 20 feet long and 10 feet wide. Its crew compartment is a steel sphere with an inside diameter of six feet.

This was barely enough room for the three men making the dive. The pilot, Mr. Graves, sat or usually knelt in the center, where he could look out the six-inch center port and also reach the controls and circuit-breakers on all sides. The other two occupants stretched out on cushions on either side, usually belly down and noses pressed against the other viewing ports.

Sticking out from the bow, like a lobster's antennae and claws, were

the three 1,000-watt quartz iodide lamps, a thallium iodide lamp that gives off a low-level green light quite effective in penetrating dark sea water, stereoscopic television cameras, and still cameras with flash attachments. Much of this equipment was installed especially for this project. On this dive, as on most of the others, the mechanical arm was clutching a burlap bag stuffed with slabs of tuna bait for attracting sharks.

But André Galerne, president of International Underwater Contractors, who was an occupant of Pisces VI, was also hoping for a glimpse of a giant squid. "Maybe we'll see the big one," he said. It was spoken as a joke more than an expectation.

For centuries, the giant squid was thought to be mythical, a figment of the imaginations of sailors long at sea. Their reality became accepted in the 1870s when several were found dead or dying off Newfoundland. Parts of them have been found in the stomachs of whales and occasionally on the beaches of Bermuda.

From such evidence, biologists have determined that the giant squid is the world's largest invertebrate animal. Its body can be 12 feet wide. It has eight stout arms and two much longer and thinner

tentacles. Altogether, one of these squid can weigh a ton and, including tentacles, extend 65 feet.

To get off the bottom, Pisces VI released more water ballast and its propellers gave a forward thrust. Mr. Graves steered the submarine over smooth but more steeply sloping terrain. The island of Bermuda is the tip of a volcanic seamount, and Pisces VI was climbing along its lower slopes, past jutting rocks, slender stands of twisted whip coral and red sponges. As the craft neared the surface, small fish became more abundant.

But the search will also continue for more knowledge about the six-gill shark — and, yes, the giant squid.

After a dive of four hours, Pisces VI surfaced shortly after noon. Only then did the crew feel the ocean outside. The swells pitched and rolled the small submarine enough to make everyone appreciate the stillness of the deep.

William Beebe, who died in 1962, had never flown in space but did plunge 3,000 feet in Bermuda waters and initiate underwater exploration. "The only other place comparable to these marvelous neighbor regions," he wrote, "must surely be naked space itself, out far beyond the atmosphere, between the stars."

Dr. Rechnitzer, the operations manager, described seeing a strange foot-long fish with no eyes. But it managed to find and nibble some bait on one deep dive. As it swam in, the fish seemed to deploy pectoral fins that were extensions of its pectoral fin.

A former coordinator of the United States Navy's deep-submergence program, Dr. Rechnitzer

photographed or captured a number of unusual specimens. The Johnson Sea Link, another submersible used earlier in the expedition, retrieved a jellyfish that William M. Hammer, a biologist at the University of California at Los Angeles, said was a new species and perhaps a whole new class of jellyfish.

On several dives, scientists

and researchers, including a consultant to Science Applications International Corp., of La Jolla, California.

After a few days in port for repairs, Twin Drill was to lower Pisces VI to depths of 6,000 feet. A team of scientists, led by Michael Jordan of the University of North Carolina, at Wilmington, will look for openings in the sea floor where water heated inside the Earth's crust is welling up. Such vents, common in the Pacific Ocean, harbor giant clams and worms and other forms of life unseen anywhere else.

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This undernourishment is retarding the growth and development of these babies in a failure-to-thrive syndrome similar to one usually only seen in premature or low-birth-weight babies, said Dr. Fima Lifshitz, professor of pediatrics and the Cornell University Medical College in New York. "We still don't know the precise incidence of this problem, but it appears to be a new phenomenon," Dr. Lifshitz said. "We have been noticing this for a couple of years primarily among fairly well-to-do, health-conscious parents, the so-called 'yuppies.'"

**Living Skin' Could Aid Burn Victims**

**DAYTON, Ohio (UPI)** — A "living skin" being developed at Wright State University is expected to shorten hospital stays for burn patients and reduce the scarring of conventional skin grafts.

The biologist Barbara Hull has had positive results with grafting the skin substitute on mice and expects to test the procedure in six to 12 months with burn patients at Miami Valley Hospital in Dayton. Dr. Hull heads one of two research laboratories in the United States that have published results on living skin substitutes, which bond an outer skin layer to an inner layer, she said.

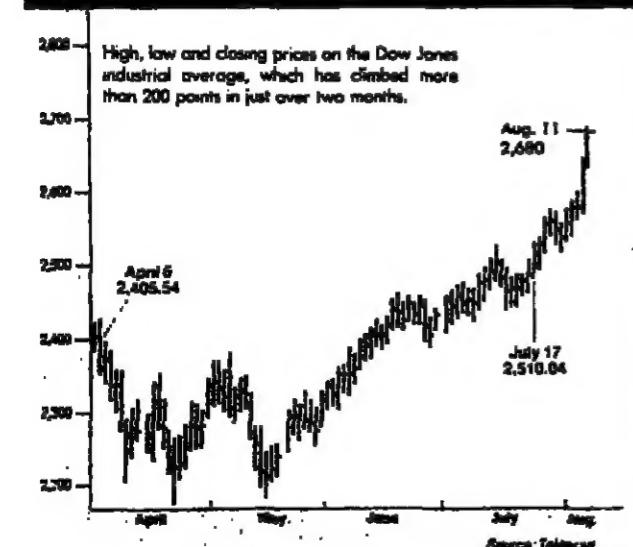
The other research team is at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where Dr. Hull worked until 1983 under the direction of Eugene Bell, who pioneered the method. Dr. Bell is developing a "generic" skin substitute that could be used by anyone, while Dr. Hull has extended that research in an attempt to find a fast procedure for growing replacement skin by using the burn victim's own cells.

**Seoul Opposition Chiefs Agree on Sharing Power**

**Washington Post Service**

## ASSESS: A Safe Haven in the U.S.

## The Dow Average Surges Past 2,600



(Continued from Page 1)

Council of Economic Advisors, has just raised the administration's inflation forecast for 1987 to 4.8 percent from 3.8 percent — the switch of foreigners from fixed-interest investments into equities may have a little way to go, according to Mr. O'Leary. It is propelled also by the expected rise in corporate profits.

So far this year, cause for the foreign goose has been source for the American gander. Net purchases of American households increased at an annual rate of \$167.5 billion in the first quarter of 1987, more than double last year's rise of \$76.3 billion. In increasing their net stock holdings during the first quarter of this year, American households invested \$245.5 billion in mutual funds, while cutting their holdings of individual corporate equities by \$78 billion.

Like the foreign investors, Americans seemed rising corporate profits here. Allen Sinai, chief economist of Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc., notes that, in the first quarter, after-tax corporate profits rose 9.4 percent over a year before, while per-share earnings for the S&P index climbed a hefty 17 percent over the 1986 period.

The surge in profits resulted from, among other things, cost cutting, increased sales, and the effect of the lower dollar. In many cases, the gains were enhanced by their comparison with weak 1986 figures.

"The economy," Mr. Sinai said, "has delivered the profits growth that the stock market had discounted in its sharp rise early this year."

He finds the earnings growth particularly impressive considering

## For Some, Scary Parallels to 1929...

By Bill Sing

*Los Angeles Times Service*

**N**EW YORK — As director of futures research for the brokerage Paine Webber Inc., Jack Schwager has studied super bull markets in gold, sugar and other commodities over the years and contends that there is a consistent pattern in each. All such bull markets, he says, are followed by drastic bear markets.

And stocks, he contends, behave no differently.

"I've never seen any market make a major explosive move up that has not been followed by an equally explosive decline," Mr. Schwager said.

He pointed to the collapse of gold prices in the early 1980s, when they fell more than 50 percent after rising eightfold to above \$800 an ounce.

As the bull market celebrates what most analysts call its fifth anniversary Thursday, market watchers like Mr. Schwager are comparing it to its historical precedents. They are seeking clues to how long the run will last, how much higher it will go and what will happen when it ends.

Although the 245 percent rise in the Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks since Aug. 13, 1982, has been remarkable and is expected to continue, the long-term future is not so comforting, these experts say.

Many of today's market conditions, they say, resemble conditions in several previous sharp bull markets, particularly in the 1920s and in the early 1970s, that were followed by sharp, dramatic bear markets.

If history repeats itself, stocks could be due for a sharp and painful drop, although it may not happen soon, these prognosticators say.

The similarities to the 1920s and early 1970s suggest that "when the next bear market comes, it's going to be a humdinger," said Charles L. Clough Jr., chief investment strategist for Merrill Lynch.

But many analysts dismiss the idea of a

sharp drop — at least one rivaling the disastrous crash of 1929-32, when the Dow lost nearly 90 percent of its value. And by several historical standards, the market still has room to go much higher.

Since bottoming out at 776.92 five years ago, the Dow average has more than tripled, closing Tuesday at 2,680.48, up 44.64 points after a 43.84-point surge Monday.

But that rise, while impressive, still keeps this bull market far short of the record 49 percent rise during the super bull market that ran from 1921-29. During another impressive bull run, 1949-56, the Dow average rose 222 percent.

The current market's rise also seems less impressive when adjusted for inflation. The

Dow index still needs to add about 100 points to equal its January 1973 level of 1,051.70, adjusted for inflation.

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## Seoul Opposition Chiefs Agree on Sharing Power

## BULL: Frenzied as Ever, Wall Street Closes Out the 5th Year of Its Long Advance

(Continued from Page 1)

But others said that small investors were joining in, mainly by buying mutual funds.

In the past, the participation of small investors was considered a sign that a market rally was nearly over. But so many traditional signs of a rally's end have been ignored that it is anyone's guess when the current surge will stop, analysts say.

Other market experts, however, said that the market was overdue for a shakeout, or at least a big correction.

The stock market's recent surge has been unrelenting, with records falling like dominoes. The Dow has climbed by 784.53 points since Jan. 1, and there is increasing talk, particularly among foreign investors

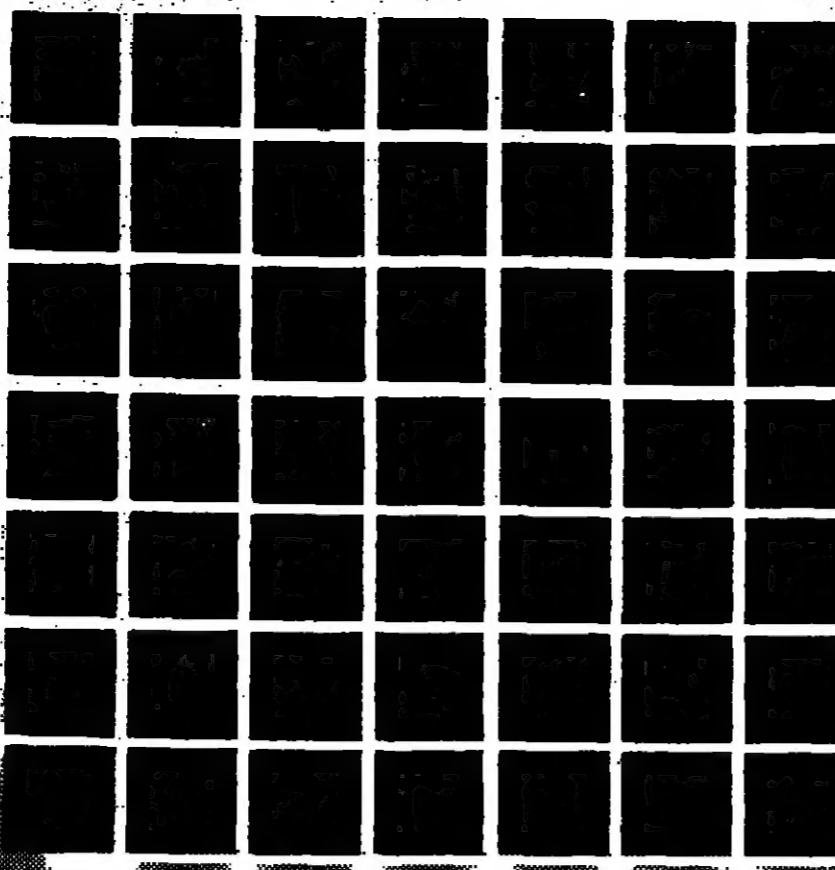
and brokerages, that it will soon break 3,000.

Many domestic money managers who had resisted investing fully in the stock market have finally jumped in, analysts say. Many had found that they were not performing as well as the index funds, which are mutual funds designed to match the stock market's performance.

Over the past two weeks, skeptics have been coaxed from the sidelines, encouraged as the market ignored such potentially upsetting developments as the Iran-contra affair and tensions in the Middle East, analysts said.







**Ideas bring growth to finance.**

## **The birth of Ferruzzi Agricola Finanziaria.**

In October 1985 Gruppo Ferruzzi set out its plans to create one of the biggest agro-industrial groups in the world, to extend its activities into new sectors and to expand into new continents. In less than two years Gruppo Ferruzzi has become the largest agro-industrial group in Europe and the third largest in the world. Furthermore it is the second private-sector industrial conglomerate in Italy with an aggregate turnover of over 18 billion dollars. The Group's idea to use agricultural products for industrial and energy uses, and its related programme for environmental protection is a focal point of international debate. The driving force behind this extraordinary expansion has been Agricola Finanziaria, the Group's holding company. Its success on the financial market has allowed it to make large-scale investments such as the acquisition of CPC Europe, leader in the starch sector, the acquisition of a controlling interest in Montedison and Béghin-Say, and the restructuring of the sugar sector which makes the Group Europe's leading sugar producer. The market capitalization of the Agricola Finanziaria group amounts to about 20 billion dollars.

And now it is time for it to grow even more. Agricola Finanziaria is increasingly identified with Gruppo Ferruzzi and so Ferruzzi Agricola Finanziaria has been born.

All the activities of the Group will converge in the new holding company so that in due course

**Ferruzzi Agricola Finanziaria and Gruppo Ferruzzi will form a single entity.**

Its theatre of operations is increasingly worldwide.

Ferruzzi Agricola Finanziaria will span five continents.

Its widely diversified activities follow a single vertical structure from agriculture to services, from trading to agro-industry, from chemicals to the advanced services sector and finally to numerous industrial and financial shareholdings. Ferruzzi Agricola Finanziaria will be quoted on all the main European Stock Exchanges including London and Paris. This will lead to a broad national and international shareholder base in line with the Group's importance. The cycle is in constant movement: two years ago ideas brought growth to finance. Today

**Finance is bringing growth to ideas.**



**Ferruzzi  
Agricola Finanziaria**



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Toshiba Fails to Win Pentagon Order

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a major setback for embattled Toshiba Corp. of Japan, the Pentagon has awarded Zenith Electronics Corp. a \$104 million contract to provide the military with laptop computers.

Toshiba officials stopped short Tuesday of saying that Toshiba, which was considered the early favorite to receive the contract, had been disqualified because its subsidiary, Toshiba Machine Co., had

helped provide submarine technology to the Soviet Union.

But in recent weeks, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has been under intense political pressure not to grant the contract to the Japanese electronics giant. The Pentagon said last week it would refuse to grant prime contracts to Toshiba until investigations are completed into its sales of machine tools for manufacturing submarine propellers.

"It is not really a surprise," said

BP's German Unit, Ultramar Report Climb in Earnings

Reuters

HAMBURG — Deutsche BP AG, wholly owned by British Petroleum Co., said Wednesday that its profit nearly tripled last year to 104 million Deutsche marks (\$34.86 million at current exchange rates) from 37 million DM in 1985, with oil business accounting for a higher share of operating earnings.

In London, another oil company, Ultramar PLC, reported that operating profit for the six months to June rose 46.2 percent to 260.4 million (\$94.82 million) from £41.3 million in the comparable 1986 half.

Deutsche BP, reporting just before Thursday's second-quarter earnings for its parent, said the higher profit came despite a 52.6 percent plunge in sales to 6.2 billion DM from 13.1 billion, mainly because of the slump in oil and products prices.

Another oil giant, Royal Dutch/Shell Group, is also scheduled to report second-quarter results Thursday.

The managing board chairman of the West German energy company, Hellmuth Buddenberg, said oil business had contributed of 340 million DM, or 39 percent, of the overall operating profit of 540 million DM, up from 110 million, or 34

percent, of the operating profit for 1985. These figures are calculated on a replacement-cost basis, excluding values of oil inventories.

The oil sector's sharply higher results were helped by improved performances for refining and marketing. Oil sales rose to 14.5 million metric tons from 14.2 million last year.

Mr. Buddenberg said last year's operating profit was enough to offset write-offs on oil inventories, and to pay for a corporate restructuring. He did not elaborate.

Two nonoil sectors — chemicals, and coal and gas — showed improved results over 1985, when both sectors contributed a combined 140 million DM toward operating profit, he said. However, he provided no details.

Ultramar said its higher earnings came on revenues that declined 15.4 percent to £565.2 million from £652.1 million.

The company said there was good industry confidence that the underlying trend of oil prices was upward, adding that its exploration and production operations would benefit from the shift.

Ultramar said its immediate priorities continued to be cost control and the restructuring of underperforming operations.

Nobuo Ishizaka, the chairman of Toshiba America Inc., the company's U.S. subsidiary. "With the pressure from Congress, I don't think it was possible politically for the Department of Defense to award it to us."

The award marks a coup for Zenith in its efforts to become the prominent maker of laptop computers, a small but quickly growing segment of the personal computer market.

The Pentagon's order, which will cover up to 90,000 laptop machines over the next three years, appears to be the largest single contract for a portable computer. The Zenith machines will be used by the navy, the air force, the army and the Defense Logistics Agency.

In February 1986, the Glenview, Illinois, electronics manufacturer won a \$27 million laptop computer contract from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, which is equipping its agents with the machines for field audits.

In that contract, as in the one awarded Tuesday, Zenith also beat out International Business Machines Corp., whose laptop offering has been among the least successful elements of its personal computer line.

The air force solicited 235 bids for the laptop contract and received 18 proposals, all from American and Japanese computer makers. A few months ago, the choices were narrowed to Zenith, IBM and Toshiba, and IBM was soon eliminated, according to reports in trade magazines.

After the scandal over the Soviet sales broke in April, Toshiba lobbied heavily to remain in the bidding on the contract. In advertisements and in visits to members of Congress, its representatives apologize for the diversion of technology and said Toshiba was taking steps to ensure that the incident was never repeated.

The machines the military will buy are members of the Z-180 series, variants of which are sold commercially.

In any purchase of First City, a substantial infusion of capital by the FDIC would be included, but

## Alcatel Unit Wins Bulk of Contract For Updated Belgian Phone System

Reuters

BRUSSELS — A subsidiary of Alcatel NV, the joint venture of ITT Corp. and Compagnie Générale d'Électricité of France, has won the bulk of a huge contract to modernize Belgium's telephone system, a Telecommunications Ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

Industry sources say the modernization would cost about 50 billion Belgian francs (\$1.3 billion dollars) over five years. About 1.5 million new lines will be installed.

The Alcatel unit will install 960,000 of the lines, an order worth at least 15.36 billion francs, or \$395 million, the spokesman said.

Siemens AG of West Germany will be guaranteed orders for 480,000 lines. Another 60,000 will be awarded by tender.

The cabinet took several months to agree upon details of the contract. Political sources said ministers had to balance the need to update Belgian telecommunications as cheaply as possible with ensuring that the resulting work was fairly divided among French- and Dutch-speaking regions.

Alcatel, established at the end of last year, is the world's second-largest telecommunications company behind American Telephone & Telegraph. Other partners in the venture include Société Générale de Belgique, Belgium's largest financial holding company.

## SEC Investigating Harcourt For Plan That Beat Maxwell

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc., the publishing giant, has reported that it is being investigated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission for its recapitalization plan that thwarted a hostile \$2 billion takeover attempt by Robert Maxwell, the British publisher.

Harcourt launched the \$3 billion restructuring plan in May. The British publisher dropped his takeover attempt late last month after a federal judge rejected a claim by his British Printing & Communication Corp. that the Harcourt plan was illegal.

In its filing on Tuesday with the SEC, Harcourt also said it planned to offer publicly \$1.28 billion of

debt to reduce the \$2 billion bank loan it received to help finance the restructuring, and also unveiled cost-cutting measures to meet the remaining expenses.

The SEC is specifically investigating Harcourt's repurchases of its securities last May and its recommendations that holders of its debt securities convert them into common stock by June 8 to receive a special \$40 cash dividend and a new preferred share.

Mr. Maxwell contended that the dividend amounted to fraud because it exceeded by more than \$1 billion Harcourt's surplus for dividends under New York law.

After the plan was announced, the company spent about \$260 million to repurchase an unspecified amount of its common stock and debt securities.

The diversified textbook and entertainment company, based in Orlando, Florida, said it told the SEC it believed its repurchases and recommendations to debt securities' holders "were in compliance with applicable federal securities laws."

If the cost-saving effort is inadequate and it is unable to raise new financing, Harcourt Brace said it might have to sell assets or possibly, as a last resort, seek bankruptcy court protection from its creditors.

Net Asset Value on August 6, 1987

Pacific Selection Fund N.V. U.S.\$0.47 per U.S.\$1 unit.

Pacific Selection Fund N.V.

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AN AFFILIATE OF Republic National Bank of New York

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on August 10, 1987: U.S. \$192.66

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

## Buyer Shaping for First City Bancorp

By Nathaniel C. Nash

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. regulators are close to finding a buyer for the troubled First City Bancorp of Texas in a transaction that could include a federal financial assistance package worth almost \$1 billion, government officials say.

The officials, who asked not be identified, said Tuesday that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. was in the final stages of negotiations with several investor groups that have voiced interest in buying the \$12.5 billion institution, which is facing heavy losses on real estate and energy loans.

The FDIC insures deposits of up to \$100,000 at the nation's commercial banks. The arrangement described by the government officials represents a new approach by the agency in dealing with large troubled institutions.

In any purchase of First City, a substantial infusion of capital by the FDIC would be included, but

that does not mean the agency would pay \$1 billion out of its \$18 billion fund.

Rather, a large portion of the rescue package would be made up of guarantees against possible future losses. This approach is similar but not identical to arrangements the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. has made in many cases.

Previously, the FDIC usually removed all the bad loans from an insolvent bank and sold the remaining good loans to an acquiring investor.

But more recently, as the FDIC has become burdened with liquidating troubled assets, the agency has sought to persuade the acquiring institutions to take on that responsibility in return for an assurance from the FDIC against some losses on those assets.

The FSLIC, a branch of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, insures deposits of up to \$100,000 at 3,200 member institutions nationwide.

■ Governor Stirs Panic

Statements by Governor Bill Clements of Texas that the U.S.

government would renege on its promise to insure deposits in savings and loans triggered an increase in withdrawals from Texas thrifts and adamant government denials. The Associated Press reported.

Mr. Clements was quoted Tuesday by the Amarillo Globe-News as saying that the federal government was defrauding the public by propelling up insolvent thrifts.

He predicted that "the federal government is finally going to belly up to this problem, and when they do, they're going to pay off those depositors like 30 cents on the dollar and give them a piece of paper, like a bond."

In Washington, M. Danny Wall, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, denounced his statements as erroneous and assured consumers that their deposits were safe.

The FSLIC, a branch of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, insures deposits of up to \$100,000 at 3,200 member institutions nationwide.

## Commercial Director

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Our client is a well-established, \$35 million subsidiary of a world-renowned \$1 billion US multinational, whose products are a household name and synonymous with lasting quality. The Turkish subsidiary is in the process of broadening its product range in white goods/audio-visual products, small appliances and traffic items. The company has its own manufacturing base for its core product line which has a dominant market position in the Turkish market.

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team members — all with the objective of expanding its revenue base. You will also be a member of the local board of directors.

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• ARCHITECT, 22 years, SEEKING job France or overseas. Experience: 7/81 administrative and teaching in an architecture school, B1/B6 conception/execution details and interior design for several projects in France and Middle-East. Ref. 579 - Paris Cadres 1.

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• LAWYER, specialized in international industrial contracts, international business law, 40 years, French documents, Master of law, fluent English, 10 years experience, 1950-1970, experience in law firm or industry, Europe or abroad. Ref. 601 - Paris Cadres 1.

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Opportunities exist at a variety of levels from Product/Market/Consultant through to Senior Marketing Manager. Candidates should have experience of international marketing ideally gained in related technological and/or vertical markets. Fluency in English is essential with additional linguistic skills being beneficial. These are highly demanding roles in a dynamic leading edge company which will provide the successful candidates with excellent career prospects together with stimulating working



## Dollar Slips and Helps Boost Pound

Reuters

**LONDON** — Profit-taking pushed the dollar lower in light European trading Wednesday after the U.S. currency failed to extend its recent highs, dealers said, while sterling benefited from the recent rise in British interest rates.

Dealers said dollar holders were disappointed that the currency failed to breach resistance at 1.90 Deutsche marks, despite a rise through that level in U.S. trading on Tuesday.

Lingering concerns about central bank intervention prevented the dollar from making a run at Tuesday's highs. Yet dealers said intervention did not appear to be behind the dollar's drop.

"The dollar just started to peter out at 1.90 marks," said Christian Mandell of Barclays Bank PLC. "People expect the central banks to get more serious at that level."

A U.S. denial of rumors circulating in financial markets of a coup in Iran also helped depress the dollar, which has recently attracted demand for its "safe haven" status during the rise in Gulf tension.

In London, the dollar slipped to 1.8920 DM from 1.8965 on Tuesday; to 151.30 yen from 151.70; to 1.5725 Swiss francs from 1.5771, and to 6.3100 French francs after 6.3274.

The British pound, which attracted some of the investor demand recently reserved for the dollar, rose a cent to \$1.5805 from \$1.5700.

Sterling, supported by last week's increase in British base rates to 10 percent from 9 percent, also rose to 72.5 on its trade-weighted index against a basket of currencies from 72.2 on Tuesday. Against the mark it climbed nearly a pfennig to 2.9875 DM from 2.9770.

Dealers said large commercial

London Dollar Rates		Wed.	Thur.
Deutsche mark	1.8920	1.8965	1.8920
French franc	1.5805	1.5805	1.5805
Swiss franc	151.30	151.70	151.30
Yen	1.5725	1.5771	1.5725
French franc	6.3100	6.3274	6.3100
Source: Reuters			

orders helped push sterling higher, and accelerated the dollar's descent.

"It was an awfully quiet market and a thumping great order came

### Bundesbank Unlikely to Raise Rates at Meeting

Reuters

**FRANKFURT** — Analysts and market dealers said Wednesday that the Bundesbank would probably leave its leading interest rates unchanged when its central bank council meets on Thursday.

In West Berlin, meanwhile, the DWI economic research institute, in a study issued Wednesday, urged the Bundesbank to pursue a policy of low interest rates, despite rate rises in the United States and the recent strengthening of the dollar.

West German money market rates have been showing a slight upward trend recently and the Bundesbank decided last month to raise the key rate on securities repurchase pacts to 3.60 percent from 3.45 percent.

Analysts say the higher rates are an effort to curb inflation.

"In" for sterling, a dealer at a major British merchant bank said, noting that the thin market was exaggerating currency moves.

Dealers reported speculation that the tighter British monetary policy might prompt the authorities to allow the currency to rise above 3 DM, a level that has repeatedly attracted Bank of England selling in recent months.

"It really just took off on its own when New York came into the market," a European bank trader said of sterling. "People have jumped on the bandwagon."

In New York at midday, the dollar was unable to recoup losses sustained in morning trading and was mostly lower against major currencies, while the pound was near session highs.

The dollar traded around 1.8892 DM, down from 1.8940 on Tuesday, while the pound rose to \$1.5805 from \$1.5730 and to 2.9873 DM from 2.9775.

Trading of dollar/yen positions was limited by a general lack of interest, dealers said.

Overnight comments from Bank of Japan sources that recent official intervention was aimed at smoothing the dollar's moves tended to keep market participants shy of buying yen, dealers said, as it indicated that the authorities were not actually trying to reverse the dollar's gains.

Japanese officials may try to talk the dollar up to gain export competitiveness from a lower yen.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed slightly higher in Frankfurt at 1.8965 DM, from 1.8958 on Tuesday, and in Paris at 6.3340 French francs, up from 6.3240.

The dollar closed in Zurich at 1.5715 Swiss francs, down from 1.5763.

(Continued from first finance page)

margins in the industry have tended to average about 10 since 1980, according to Wall Street analysis. But for the most part, JWT barely reached 6 percent.

It was unable to cope with an industrywide decline in advertising budgets that began in 1985, and softening foreign markets added to the woes. Furthermore, Hill & Knowlton was in serious trouble for years, and only barely turned the corner of profitability in 1986.

By early 1986, the financial troubles had made the company a potential takeover target.

"The company was vulnerable all during 1986," said Emma Hill, an analyst with Wertheim & Co. "You had some of the world's best marketing brand names, but the stock never reflected it because of the low profitability."

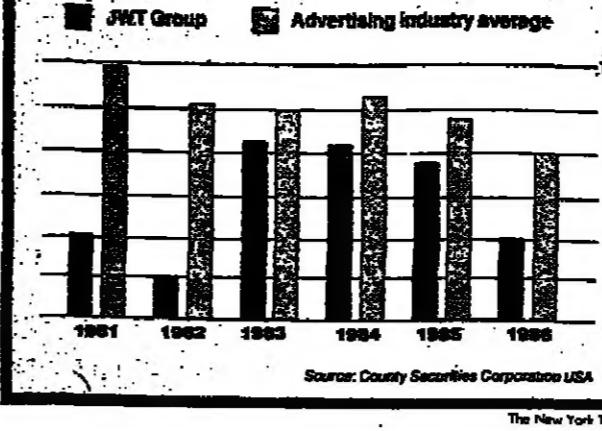
Those marketing brand names were the lure for Mr. Sorrell. JWT Group consists of four premium brands: the finest name in advertising, the finest name in public relations, an outstanding name in market research, one of the finest names in medium-sized advertising agencies," Mr. Sorrell said. But he said financial problems and the management upheaval "created short-term difficulties for the company."

This was Mr. Sorrell's first huge acquisition for WPP, he had the right pedigree. He learned the merger game while serving as financial officer for Maurice and Charles Saatchi, the acquisitive British advertising moguls, and helped engineer their American buying binge.

Tired of living in the Saatchi shadow, in 1985 Mr. Sorrell branched out on his own. Only an imaginative strategist could have turned a small company that made supermarket carts — Wire & Plastic Products — into a \$130 million marketing services organization. Within two years, Mr. Sorrell made

### The JWT Group's Profits Compared to Rivals

Pre-tax profit margins on total revenue for the JWT Group and four unweighted average of publicly-held U.S. advertising corporations.



Source: County Securities Corporation USA

The New York Times

many" managers who left, said attributed those successes to the appointment of Mr. Manning, then head of the Chicago office, as chairman and chief executive of J. Walter Thompson USA in 1980. By 1982, the agency was winning creative awards and new business: 111 million in new business the next year.

Loyalists argue that his flaw was picking the wrong people for the wrong job. But those close to the company see a different pattern, a cycle of enchantment followed by disenchantment.

One way to lose favor with Mr. Johnston was to be the bearer of bad news, especially about financial matters.

The company paid a price for Mr. Johnston's unwillingness to hear bad news. In 1979, JWT's general counsel, Stephen M. Salorio, alerted him — in a 50-page report — to risks in the company's syndication unit and warned that the unit was growing faster than adequate policies and procedures to control it could be put in place.

The warning was prescient: In 1982, JWT's biggest scandal hit the front pages. The company found "felicitous" entries in its timebooks, representing millions of dollars.

The company blamed Marie Luisi, a senior vice president and member of the syndication committee, who, the company said, fraudulently recorded inventory that didn't exist. In the end, the company wrote off \$30 million.

Mr. Sorrell will have to deal with the leftovers of that crisis: Ms. Luisi's \$30 million legal suit is pending.

On Jan. 23, after a meeting with outside directors, Mr. O'Donnell was dismissed. By midyear, Mr. Johnston also dismissed the others who had signed the letter.

attributed those successes to the appointment of Mr. Manning, then head of the Chicago office, as chairman and chief executive of J. Walter Thompson USA in 1980. By 1982, the agency was winning creative awards and new business: 111 million in new business the next year.

But in 1986, Mr. Manning resigned after he was passed over for the agency's top job, which went instead to Mr. O'Donnell, who had been installed as chief in the Detroit office after the Ford dispute.

Wall Street hoped that Mr. O'Donnell would be able to impose some financial control on the company, but that never happened. On Jan. 20 of this year, Mr. O'Donnell confronted Mr. Johnston with evidence of what he called unethical financial dealings, which indicated a "loose moral atmosphere" in the company.

In a letter to the outside board members he wrote of a "very disturbing management pattern where ethical shortcuts are condoned and if found out are covered up." The letter was also signed by other agency executives.

On Jan. 23, after a meeting with outside directors, Mr. O'Donnell was dismissed. By midyear, Mr. Johnston also dismissed the others who had signed the letter.

### Pioneer TV Set for U.S.

Reuters

**TOKYO** — Pioneer Electronic Corp. said Wednesday that it would begin exporting 40-inch projection televisions to the United States in October, with monthly production of 3,000 targeted for U.S. sales. The price has not yet been decided, but will exceed the \$3,500 for Pioneer's 40-inch unit that will be assembled in the United States beginning in September.

Despite the troubles, the JWT board would support Mr. Johnston for 13 years. "He had great rapport with clients," said Mr. Yunici, the former board member, and was widely considered the consummate ad man.

What also helped was the agency's creative turnaround and a series of new business coups during the 1980s. Many in the company

will be relieved that stockholders had the right to expect something better.

(Mr. Johnston would not comment on these or any other aspects of this story.)

And as a succession of top managers came and went over the years, questions were raised about his ability to build a strong management team. "There were far too

many" managers who left, said

John A.P. Treasure, a 25-year veteran of the firm who once headed the British office and is now vice chairman of Saatchi in London.

Loyalists argue that his flaw was

attributed those successes to the

appointment of Mr. Manning, then

head of the Chicago office, as

chairman and chief executive of J.

Walter Thompson USA in 1980. By

1982, the agency was winning

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nell was dismissed. By midyear,

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others who had signed the letter.

Tables include the nationwide prices

up to the closing on Wall Street

and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Wednesday's AMEX Closing

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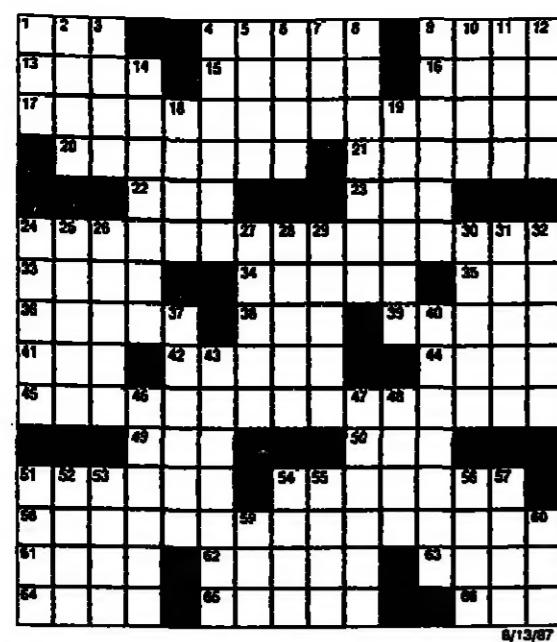
up to the closing on Wall Street

and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices

up to the closing on Wall Street



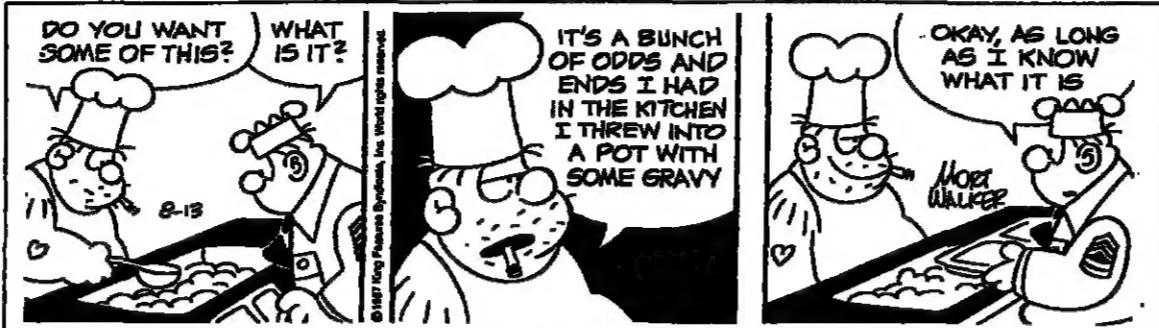
## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD of ID



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 13 Leslie Caron  
 film, 1953  
 15 Did a cobbler's  
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 16 Deli order  
 17 Charlton  
 Heston movie:  
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 20 Wins over  
 21 Hatred  
 22 Call — day  
 23 Map abbr.  
 24 Al Pacino  
 movie, 1975  
 33 A first name in  
 mysteries  
 34 George or  
 Cosmo  
 35 Town on New  
 Guinea  
 36 Rossellini  
 classic, 1946  
 38 Balalaika's  
 39 Crème de la  
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 41 Wartime agcy.  
 42 Reach by radio  
 44 Full of  
 reverence  
 45 Tatum O'Neal  
 movie, 1976  
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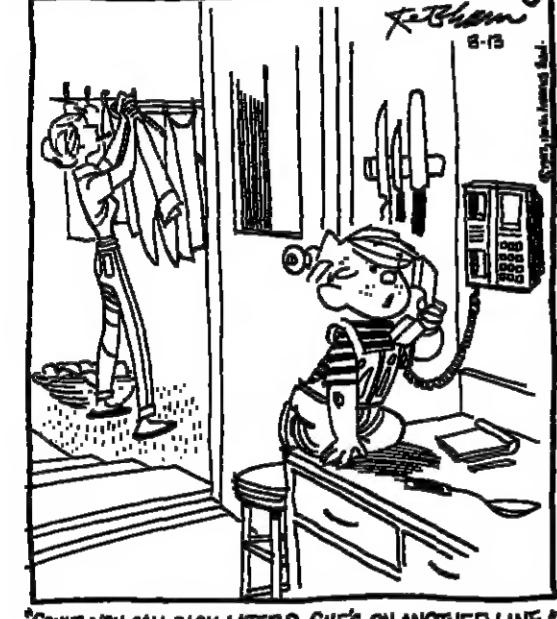
51 He played in  
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 Clowns"; 1965  
 54 Baby's perch,  
 55 A riddle  
 58 Rock Hudson  
 movie: 1968  
 61 High flier at  
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 29 "... and a time  
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## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME by Hank Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

UGLID

NALST

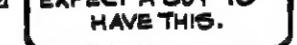
VIPSEL

PANDEM



IF A PRETTY  
 GIRL HAS CURVES,  
 EXPECT A GUY TO  
 HAVE THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprised answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: 

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DEMON HITCH POPLAR TYCOON

Answer: When you're playing the game of golf, nothing counts like this—YOUR OPPONENT

## WEATHER

**EUROPE** HIGH LOW

Amsterdam 27 81 24 75 F

Brussels 27 81 24 75 F

Paris 27 81 24 75 F

London 27 81 24 75 F

Madrid 27 81 24 75 F

Moscow 27 81 24 75 F

Munich 27 81 24 75 F

Paris 27 81 24 75 F</

J. J. in print

## SPORTS

## Under Pressure, a Lifter Carries His Weight



Mark McGwire, hitting No. 38: Both bat and ball in the Hall of Fame.

## McGwire Sets Home Run Mark

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEATTLE — Mark McGwire, knowing his power stroke would return, waited out 11 games before breaking a record that had stood for 37 years. The Oakland first baseman Tuesday night hit his 38th home run of the season to break the American League rookie record Al Rosen had set in 1950 with Cleveland.

"It's in the back of my mind that it was just a matter of time," said McGwire, who had not homered since July 29. "I knew I was capable."

McGwire led off the seventh inning of an 8-2 loss to Seattle with a drive that set the league mark and matched the National League records set by Wally Berger of the 1930 Boston Braves and Frank Robinson of the 1956 Cincinnati Reds. He added a sharp ninth-inning single.

"I've finally got some line drives," McGwire said. "I was happy to hit the home run, but I was more happy with myself the last two at-bats when I kept my head down on the ball and hit line drives."

McGwire's home-run ball bit the S.S. Mariner, a small boat mounted beyond the fence in left-center field. "The sailor in that boat gave me the ball after the game," McGwire said. "I kept it and the bat — it's not every day the Hall of Fame asks you to put something in there."

Royals 8, Yankees 5: In Kansas City, Missouri, a six-run first inning helped Bret Saberhagen, without a

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

victory in four starts since July 11, become the first 16-game winner in the major leagues. Saberhagen (16-7), gave up five runs on his way to a seventh straight triumph — their longest winning streak since May of 1985.

Reds 6, Expos 2: In New York, Terry Leach, with ninth-inning relief help from Jesse Orosco, hit his record to 10-0 as the Reds broke a 3-3 tie in the sixth, and Jimmy Key won his fifth straight decision as Toronto dumped the Red Sox.

Padres 7, Braves 6: In Chicago, Al Trammell had three hits and four runs batted in and Lou Whitaker scored three times, keeping Detroit within a game and a half of the Eastern Division lead.

Twins 7, Angels 2: In Minneapolis, Frank Viola won for the seventh time in his last eight starts as Minnesota racked up its fifth straight victory.

Rangers 7, Brewers 1: In Milwaukee, Greg Harris pitched seven strong innings and Texas beat the Brewers for the second time in 11 games this year. Milwaukee's Paul Molitor extended his hitting streak to 26 games, the longest in the major leagues this year, with a first-inning single.

Indians 6, Orioles 3: In Baltimore, Mel Hall drove in three runs and Cory Snyder homered to lead Cleveland past the Orioles.

Dodgers 7, Reds 2: In Los Angeles, John Shelby had two hits, scored two runs and drove in two to help hand Cincinnati its fifth loss in the first six games of an 11-game road trip.

(UPI, AP)

## SCOREBOARD

## Transition

## Baseball

## Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE		NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Cleveland	662 110 000-4 12 1	Detroit	248 110 000-9 12 3
Baltimore	610 020 000-3 6 1	Chicago	181 020 100-6 12 1
Bolles Jones (7) and Allerton, Schmid, Schreiber, (4), Hirsch, (2), Jones (2), (3), Hirsch-Cleveland, Snyder (3), Baltimore, Sheets 2 (3).	Terence, Henneberg (7), Hernandez (8) and Flack (2), (3), Henneberg, (2), Hernandez (4), Hirsch-Detroit, Trammell (1), Chicago, Reviser (7), Calderon (18).	Atlanta	230 000 100-4 9 2
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1971 020 000-3 14 9	Montreal	208 000 100-7 11 0	
Seattle	871 020 000-3 6 1	Philadelphia	208 000 100-7 11 0
1971 020 000-3 14 9	Montreal	208 000 100-7 11 0	
Seattle	871 020 000-3 6 1	Chicago	208 000 100-7 11 0
1971 020 000-3 14 9	Montreal	208 000 100-7 11 0	
Seattle	871 020 000-3 6 1	Atlanta	208 000 100-7 11 0
1971 020 000-3 14 9	Montreal	208 000 100-7 11 0	
Seattle	871 020 000-3 6 1	Philadelphia	208 000 100-7 11 0

